

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 24. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1819.

[VOL. XXXIII.]

TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY J. NORVELL & CO.

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Laws of the United States. (BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT Supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the more convenient regulation of the coasting trade, the sea coast and navigable rivers of the United States be, and hereby are, divided into two great districts; the first, to include all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers, between the eastern limits of the United States and the southern limits of Georgia; and the second, to include all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers, between the river Perdido and the western limits of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade between the different districts of the United States, shall be, and is hereby, authorized to carry on such trade between the districts included within the aforesaid great districts, respectively, and between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another, great district, in manner, and subject only to the regulations that are, now by law required to be observed by such ships or vessels, in trading from one district to another in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, any thing in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby, required, in trading from one to another great district, other than between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another, great district, to conform to and observe the regulations, that, at the time of passing this act, are required to be observed by such vessels, in trading from a district in any other than an adjoining state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the trade between the districts not included in either of the two great districts aforesaid, shall continue to be carried on in the same manner and subject to the regulations, already provided for this purpose.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force, from and after the thirtieth day of June next after the passing thereof.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 2, 1819—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
In addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave Trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to cause any of the armed vessels of the United States to be employed to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States, or territories thereof, or of the coasts of Africa, or elsewhere, where he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the slave trade by citizens or residents of the United States, in contravention of the acts of Congress prohibiting the same, and to instruct and direct the commanders of all armed vessels of the United States, to seize, take, and bring into any port of the United States, all ships or vessels of the United States, wherever found, which may have taken on board, or which may be intended for the purpose of taking on board, or of transporting, or may have transported, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, in violation of any of the provisions of the act, entitled "an act in addition to an act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and to repeal certain parts of the same," or of any other act or acts prohibiting the traffic in slaves, to be proceeded against according to law. And the proceeds of all ships and vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods and effects on board of them, which shall be so seized, prosecuted, and condemned, shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men who shall seize, take, or bring the same into port for condemnation, whether such seizure be made by an armed vessel of the United States or revenue cutter thereof: And the same shall be distributed in like manner as is provided by law for the distribution of prizes taken from an enemy. *Provided*, That the officers and men to be entitled to one half of the proceeds aforesaid, shall safe keep every negro, mulatto, or person of color, found on board of any ship or vessel so seized, taken, or brought into port, for condemnation, and shall deliver every such negro, mulatto, or person of color, to the marshal of the district into which they are brought, in full of a part of the United States, or, if elsewhere, to such person or persons as shall be lawfully appointed by the President of the United States, in the manner hereinafter directed, transmitting to the President of the

United States, as soon as may be after such delivery, a descriptive list of such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, that he may give directions for the disposal of them. *And provided further*, That the commanders of such commissioned vessels, do cause to be apprehended, and taken into custody, every person found on board of such vessel, so seized and taken, being of the officers or crew thereof, and him or them convey, as soon as conveniently may be, to the civil authority of the United States, to be proceeded against, in due course of law, in some of the districts thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such regulations and arrangements, as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, as may be also delivered and brought within their jurisdiction: And to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents, for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels, seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States' armed vessels.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a bounty of twenty-five dollars be paid, to the officers and crews of the commissioned vessels of the United States, or revenue cutters, for each and every negro, mulatto, or person of color, who shall have been, as hereinafore provided, delivered to the marshal or agent duly appointed to receive them: And the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, to such officers and crews, or their agent, the aforesaid bounty, for each person delivered as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when any citizen or other person, shall lodge information, with the attorney for the district of any state or territory, as the case may be, that any negro, mulatto, or person of color, has been imported therein, contrary to the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided, it shall be the duty of the said attorney forthwith to commence a prosecution, by information, and process shall issue against the person charged with holding such negro, negroes, mulatto, mulattoes, person or persons of color, so alleged to be imported contrary to the provisions of the acts aforesaid: And if, upon the return of the process executed, it shall be ascertained, by the verdict of a jury, that such negro, negroes, mulatto, mulattoes, person or persons of color, have been brought in, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the acts in such case made and provided, then the court shall direct the marshal of the said district to take the said negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, into his custody, for safe-keeping, subject to the orders of the President of the United States, and the information or informers, who shall have lodged the information, shall be entitled to receive, over and above the portion of the penalties accruing to him or them by the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided, a bounty of fifty dollars, for each and every negro, mulatto, or person of color, who shall have been delivered into the custody of the marshal; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, the aforesaid bounty, upon the certificate of the clerk of the court for the district, where the prosecution may have been had, with the seal of the office thereto annexed, stating the number of negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, so delivered.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commander of any armed vessels of the United States, whenever he shall make any capture under the provisions of this act, to bring the vessel and her cargo, for adjudication, into some of the ports of the state or territory to which such vessel, so captured, shall belong, if he can ascertain the same; if not, then to be sent into any convenient port of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all such acts, or parts of acts, as may be repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT Providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in every case of a purchaser of public lands at private sale, having entered, at the land office, a tract different from that he intended to purchase, and being desirous of having an error in his entry corrected, he shall make his application, for that purpose, to the register of the land office; and if it shall appear, from testimony satisfactory to the register and receiver of public monies, that an error in the entry has been made, and that the same was occasioned by original incorrect marks made by the surveyor, or by the obliteration, or change, of the original marks and numbers at the corners of the tract of land; or that it has in any other arisen from mistake or error of the surveyor, or officers of the land office; the said register and receiver of public monies, shall report the case, with the testimony, and their opinion thereon, to the secretary of the treasury, who shall have power to direct, if in his opinion it shall be proper, that the purchaser shall be at liberty to withdraw the entry so erroneously made, and that the monies which had been paid, shall be applied in the purchase of other lands in the same district, or credited in the payment for other lands which shall have been purchased at the same office.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT For the relief of Robert Kid, Lettie Webber, and Thomas Page.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, there be refunded and paid to Robert Kid, of Philadelphia, the sum of six hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents, and to Lettie Webber and Thomas Page, of Boston, the sum of three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-six

cents; the said sums of money having been paid, by the persons aforesaid, to the collectors of Philadelphia and Boston, on the importation into the United States of sundry copper bottoms, and bolts or bars, the same not being by law subject to the payment of duties.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT For the relief of John McCausland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury cause to be paid unto John McCausland, of his legal representative, the sum of ninety-six dollars; being the amount of a militia fine improperly assessed on him in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT For the relief James Orr.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, to James Orr, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, two hundred and fifty dollars, the value of a certain schooner called the "Telegraph," taken and sunk for the defence of the harbor of Baltimore, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT For the relief of Nathaniel G. Birdseye and Daniel Booth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the marshal of the district of Connecticut be, and he is hereby is, authorized and empowered, by deeds duly authenticated, for a good and sufficient consideration, on the twenty-ninth December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, conveyed the premises to the aforesaid Birdseye and Booth.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT To regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be found expedient to employ the army at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, so employed, shall be allowed fifteen cents, and an extra gill of whiskey or spirits each, per day, while so employed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 2, 1819—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION Directing the manner in which the printing of Congress shall be executed, fixing the prices thereof, and providing for the appointment of a printer or printers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the printing of Congress, unless when otherwise specially ordered, shall be done in the following form and manner, viz:
Bills, as heretofore, with English type, on foolscap paper. But on table-work, in royal octavo size, where it can be brought into that size, by type not smaller than brevier; and where it cannot, in such form as to fold conveniently into the volume. All other printing, with a Small Pica type, on royal paper, in pages of the same size as those of the last edition of the laws of the United States, including the marginal notes.
And the following prices shall be allowed and paid for the above described work: For the composition of every page of bills, one dollar; of every page of small pica, plain work, one dollar; of every page of small pica, rule work, two dollars; of every page of brevier, rule-work, three dollars and fifty cents; and for a larger form of brevier rule-work, in proportion.
For the press-work of bills, including paper, folding and stitching—for fifty copies, twenty-five cents per page; for four hundred copies, one dollar and twenty-five cents per page; for the press work of tables, other than those in the regular octavo form, for six hundred copies, including as above, five dollars and fifty cents per form; for the press work of the journals, of nine hundred copies, including as above, one dollar per page; for all other printing, in the octavo form, of six hundred copies, including as above, eighty-seven and a half cents per page; and for a larger or smaller number, in proportion.
That, as soon as this resolution shall have been approved by the President of the United States, each House shall proceed to ballot for a printer, to execute its work during the next session of Congress; and the person having the greatest number of votes, shall be considered duly elected; and shall give bond, with sureties, to the satisfaction of the secre-

tary of the senate and clerk, of the House of Representatives, respectively, for the prompt, accurate, and neat, execution of the work; and in case any inconvenient delay should be, at any time, experienced, by either house, in the delivery of its work, the secretary and clerk, respectively, may be authorized to employ another printer to execute any portion of the work of the senate and house of representatives, and charge the excess, in the account of such printer, for executing such work, above what is herein allowed to the printer guilty of such negligence and delay: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall preclude the choice of the same printer by the senate and by the house of representatives.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1819—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

Indian Treaties.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States of America,
TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, certain articles of a convention, between the United States of America and the Cherokee nation of Indians, were concluded and signed, at the city of Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, on the part of the said United States, and certain chiefs and head men of the said nation, on the part and in behalf of the said nation; which articles are in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a convention made between John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, being specially authorized therefor, by the President of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Cherokee nation of Indians, do authorize and empower by said nation, at the city of Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Whereas, a greater part of the Cherokee nation have expressed an earnest desire to remain on this side of the Mississippi, and being desirous, in order to commence those measures which they deem necessary to the civilization and preservation of their nation, that the treaty between the United States and them, signed the 8th of July, 1817, might, without further delay, or the trouble or expense of taking the census, as stipulated in the said treaty, be finally adjusted, have offered to cede to the United States a tract of country at least as extensive as that which they probably are entitled to under its provisions, the contracting parties have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Art. 1. The Cherokee nation cedes to the United States all of their lands lying north and east of the following line, viz: Beginning on the Tennessee river, at the point where the Cherokee boundary with Madison county, in the Alabama territory, joins the same; thence along the main channel of said river to the mouth of the Highwassee; thence along the main channel to the first hill which closes in on said river, about two miles above Highwassee Old Town; thence along the ridge which divides the waters of the Highwassee and Little Tellico, to the Tennessee river, at Tallahassee; thence along the main channel to the junction of the Cowee and Nantawley; thence along the ridge in the fork of said river, to the top of the Blue Ridge to the Union Turnpike road; thence up a straight line to the nearest main source of the Chestatee; thence along its main channel to the Creek boundary; it being understood that all the islands in the Chestatee, and the parts of the Tennessee and Highwassee, (with the exception of John's Island, in the Tennessee, near the mouth of the Highwassee,) which constitute a portion of the present boundary, belong to the Cherokee nation; and it is also understood, that the reservations contained in the 2d article of the treaty of Tellico, signed the 23d October, 1805, and a tract equal to twelve miles square, to be located by commencing at the point formed by the intersection of the boundary line of Madison county, already mentioned, and the north bank of the Tennessee river, thence along the said line, and up the said river twelve miles, are ceded to the United States, in trust for the Cherokee nation as a school fund, to be sold by the United States and the proceeds vested, as is hereafter provided, in the fourth article of this treaty; and also, that the rights vested in the Union Turnpike Company, by the Cherokee nation, according to certified copies of the instruments securing the right, and herewith annexed, are not to be affected by this treaty; and it is further understood and agreed by the said parties, that the lands hereby ceded by the Cherokee nation, are in full satisfaction of all claims which the United States have on them, on account of the cession to a part of their nation who have, or may hereafter emigrate to the Arkansas; and this treaty is a final adjustment of all of the 8th of July, 1817.

Art. 2. The United States agree to pay, according to the stipulations contained in the treaty of the 8th of July, 1817, for all improvements on land lying within the country ceded by the Cherokees, which add real value to the land, and do agree to allow a reservation of six hundred and forty acres to each head of any Indian family residing within the ceded territory, those enrolled for the Arkansas excepted, who choose to become citizens of the United States, in the manner stipulated in said treaty.

Art. 3. It is also understood and agreed by the contracting parties, that a reservation, in fee simple, of six hundred and forty acres, square, with the exception of Major Walker's, which is to be located as is hereafter provided, to include their improvements, and which are to be as near the centre thereof as possible, shall be made to each of the persons whose names are inscribed on the certified list annexed to this treaty, all of whom are believed to be persons of industry, and capable of managing their property with discretion, and have, with few exceptions, made considerable improvements on the lands reserved. The reservations are made on the condition that those for whom they are intended, shall notify in writing to the agent for the Cherokee nation, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, that it is their intention to continue to reside permanently on the land reserved.
The reservation for Lewis Ross, so to be laid off as to include his house, and out buildings, and ferry adjoining the Cherokee agency, reserving to the United States all the public property there, and the continuance of the

Witness,
Return J. Meigs,
John Lowry,
John Walker.

List of Persons referred to in the third article of the annexed treaty.
Richard Walker, within the Chartered limits of North Carolina
Yonah, alias big bear, do
John Martin, do Georgia
Peter Linch, do do
Daniel Davis, do do
George Harris, do do
Walter S. Adair, do do
Thomas Wilson, Alabama Ter
Richard Riley, do do
James Riley, do do
Edward Gunter, do do
Robert McLenore Tennessee
John Baldridge do do
Lewis Ross do do
Fox Taylor do do
Richard Timberlake do do
David Fields, (to include his mill) do do
James Brown, to include his field by the long pond do do
William Adams do do
John Brown do do
Elizabeth Lowry do do
George Lowry, within the chartered limits of Tennessee
John Benge do do
Mrs. Eliz. Peck do do
John Walker, sr. do do
John Walker, jr. (unmarried) do do
Richard Taylor do do
John McIntosh do do
James Starr do do
Samuel Parks do do
The Old Park (of Chota) do do
No. of reserves within the limits of North

said agency where it now is, during the pleasure of the government; and Major Walker's, so as to include his dwelling house and ferry; for Major Walker an additional reservation is made of six hundred and forty acres square, to include his grist and saw mill; the land is poor, and principally valuable for its timber. In addition to the above reservations, the following are made, in fee simple, the persons for whom they are intended not residing on the same: To Cabbie Smith six hundred and forty acres, to be laid off in equal parts, on both sides of his ferry on Tellico, commonly called Blair's ferry; to John Ross, six hundred and forty acres, to be laid off so as to include the Big Island in Tennessee river, being the first below Tellico, which tracts of land were given many years since, by the Cherokee nation, to them; to Mrs. Eliza Ross, step daughter of Major Walker, six hundred and forty acres square, to be located on the river below and adjoining Major Walker's; to Margaret Morgan six hundred and forty acres square, to be located on the west of, and adjoining James Riley's reservation; to George Harlin six hundred and forty acres square, to be located west of, and adjoining the reservation of Margaret Morgan; to James Lowry six hundred and forty acres square, to be located at Crow Mocker's old place, at the foot of Cumberland mountain; to Susannah Lowry six hundred and forty acres, to be located at the toll bridge on Battle creek; to Nicholas Byers six hundred and forty acres, including the Toqua Island, to be located on the north bank of the Tennessee, opposite to said Island.

Art. 4. The United States stipulate that the reservations, and the tract reserved for a school fund, in the first article of this treaty, shall be surveyed and sold in the same manner, and on the same terms, with the public lands of the United States, and the proceeds vested, under the direction of the President of the United States, in the stock of the United States, or such other stock as he may deem most advantageous to the Cherokee nation. The interest, or dividend on said stock, shall be applied, under his direction, in the manner which he shall judge best calculated to diffuse the benefits of education among the Cherokee nation on this side of the Mississippi.

Art. 5. It is agreed that such boundary lines as may be necessary to designate the lands ceded by the first article of this treaty, may be run by a commissioner or commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, who shall be accompanied by such commissioners as the Cherokees may appoint, due notice thereof to be given to the nation; and that the lines which have been made under the treaty of the 8th of July, 1817, of land lying within the portion of country reserved to the Cherokees, to be void; and that all white people who have intruded, or may hereafter intrude, on the lands reserved for the Cherokees, shall be removed by the United States, and proceeded against according to the provisions of the act passed 30th March, 1802, entitled "an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier."

Art. 6. The contracting parties agree that the annuity to the Cherokee nation shall be paid, two thirds to the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, and one third to the Cherokees west of that river, as is estimated that those who have emigrated, and who have enrolled for emigration, constitute one-third of the whole nation; but, if the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, object to this distribution, of which due notice shall be given them, before the expiration of one year after the ratification of this treaty, then the census, solely for distributing the annuity, shall be taken at such times, and in such manner, as the President of the United States may designate.

Art. 7. The United States, in order to afford the Cherokees who reside on the lands ceded by this treaty, time to cultivate their crop next summer, and for those who do not choose to take reservations, to remove, bind themselves to prevent the intrusion of their citizens on the ceded land before the first of January next.

Art. 8. This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties as soon as it is ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Done at the place, and on the day and year above written.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Charles Hicks,
John Ross
Lewis Ross
John Martin
James Brown
George Lowry
Gideon Morgan, jr.
Cabbie Smith
Sleeping Rabbit
Small Wood
John Walker
Currobee Dick

Witness,
Return J. Meigs,
John Lowry,
John Walker.
List of Persons referred to in the third article of the annexed treaty.
Richard Walker, within the Chartered limits of North Carolina
Yonah, alias big bear, do
John Martin, do Georgia
Peter Linch, do do
Daniel Davis, do do
George Harris, do do
Walter S. Adair, do do
Thomas Wilson, Alabama Ter
Richard Riley, do do
James Riley, do do
Edward Gunter, do do
Robert McLenore Tennessee
John Baldridge do do
Lewis Ross do do
Fox Taylor do do
Richard Timberlake do do
David Fields, (to include his mill) do do
James Brown, to include his field by the long pond do do
William Adams do do
John Brown do do
Elizabeth Lowry do do
George Lowry, within the chartered limits of Tennessee
John Benge do do
Mrs. Eliz. Peck do do
John Walker, sr. do do
John Walker, jr. (unmarried) do do
Richard Taylor do do
John McIntosh do do
James Starr do do
Samuel Parks do do
The Old Park (of Chota) do do
No. of reserves within the limits of North

Carolina, 2
Georgia, 3
Alabama Territory, 4
Tennessee, 20

Total No. of reserves, 31
I hereby certify, that I am either personally, or by information on which I can rely, acquainted with the persons before named, all of whom I believe to be persons of industry, and capable of managing their property with discretion; and who have, with few exceptions, long resided on the tracts reserved, and made considerable improvements thereon.

RETURN J. MEIGS,
Agent in the Cherokee nation.

Cherokee Agency, Highwassee Garrison.

We, the undersigned chiefs and councillors of the Cherokees, in full council assembled, do hereby give, grant, and make over, unto Nicholas Byers and David Russell, who are agents in behalf of the states of Tennessee and Georgia, full power and authority to establish a turnpike company, to be composed of them, the said Nicholas and David, Arthur Henley, John Lowry, Attorneys, and one other person, to be hereafter named, in behalf of the state of Georgia; and the above named persons are authorized to nominate five proper and fit persons, natives of the Cherokees, who, together with the whitemen aforesaid, are to constitute the company, which said company, when thus established, are hereby fully authorized by us, to lay out and open a road from the most suitable point on the Tennessee river, to the highest point of navigation on the Tugolo river; which said road, when opened and established, shall continue and remain a free and public highway, unincumbered by us, to the interest and benefit of the said company, and their successors, for the full term of twenty years, yet to come, after the same may be opened and complete; after which time, said road, with all its advantages, shall be surrendered up, and reverted in, the said Cherokee nation. And the said company shall have leave, and are hereby authorized, to erect their public stands or houses of entertainment on said road, that is to say: on each end, and one in the middle, or as nearly so to a good situation will permit, with leave also to cultivate one hundred acres of land at each end of the road, and fifty acres at the middle stand, with a privilege of a sufficiency of timber, for the use and consumption of said stands. And the said turnpike company do hereby agree to pay the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars yearly to the Cherokee nation, for the aforesaid privilege, to commence after said road is opened and in complete operation. The said company are to have the benefit of one ferry on Tennessee river, and such other ferry or ferries as are necessary on said road; and, likewise, said company shall have the exclusive privilege of trading on said road during the aforesaid term of time.

In testimony of our full consent to all and singular the above named privileges and advantages, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this 8th day of March, 1813.

Outalachee x Chulio
Naive, above x Dick Justice
Theelagathabee x Wausaway
The Raven x Big Cabin
Two Killers x The Bark
Teeestakee x Nettie Carrier
John Boggs x Seekeekee
Quotiquakee x John Walker
Curhee, Dick x Dick Brown
Oseeckee x Charles Hicks
Toochalachee

Witnesses present:
Wm. L. Lovely, Asst. agent
William Smith
George Colville
James Cary
Richard Taylor } Interpreters

The foregoing agreement and grant was amicably negotiated and concluded in my presence.

RETURN J. MEIGS.

I certify I believe the within to be a correct copy of the original.

CHARLES HICKS.

Washington City, March 2, 1819.

Cherokee Agency, January 6, 1817.

We, the undersigned chiefs of the Cherokee nation, do hereby grant unto Nicholas Byers, Arthur H. Henley, and David Russell, proprietors of the Union road to Georgia, the liberty of cultivating all the ground contained in the band in the north side of Tennessee river, opposite and below Chota old Town, together with the liberty to erect a grist mill on four mile creek, for the use and benefit of said road, and the Cherokees in the neighborhood thereof; for them, the said Byers, Henley, and Russell, to have and to hold the above privileges during the term of lease of the Union road, also obtained from the Cherokees, and sanctioned by the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, we hereunto affix our hands and seals in presence of

John McIntosh The Gloss
Charles Hicks John Walker
Ruth Killer Paul Killer, jr.
Tuchalar George Smuck

Witness, Return J. Meigs, U. S. Agent.

The above instrument was executed in open Cherokee council in my office, in January, 1817.

RETURN J. MEIGS.

The use of the Union road, so called, was for twenty years.

RETURN J. MEIGS.

I certify I believe the within to be a correct copy of the original.

CHARLES HICKS.

Washington City, March 1, 1819.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.
In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having first signed the same with my hand.
Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty-third year of American Independence.

James Monroe,
By the President:
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State.

Public Sentiment.

The following are the resolutions adopted almost unanimously by upwards of six hundred citizens of Mason county, held at Washington on the 31st ultimo:

1. *Resolved*, That to the great increase of Banking establishments throughout the U. S. and particularly in this commonwealth, may be traced the original cause of the pressure, which is experienced by a large portion of our citizens. That they have contributed to bring on and aggravate the existing pressure by conducting to an importation and consumption of foreign merchandise, greatly beyond the real wants of the country, and by encouraging extravagant speculations in town lots, and other real property. *Unanimously.*

2. *Resolved*, That this pressure has been more immediately produced by the passage of the late acts chartering forty-six new banks, with a capital of eight millions eight hundred and twenty thousand dollars; thereby creating a new demand for upwards of a million of specie, to supply them with only one eighth of their capital in gold and silver. [Nays 2.]

3. *Resolved*, That the supply of this quantity of specie necessarily produced great run upon the state bank for gold and silver which could be met only by taking immediate steps to withdraw from circulation a large portion of its circulating paper—a measure of prudence and necessity, which could be accomplished in no other way than by considerable, but gradual calls upon its debtors. *May 1.*

4. *Resolved*, That from these causes the only circulating medium of the state, in which entire confidence was reposed, has, in a great measure, been withdrawn from circulation; and the independent banks cannot supply its place by the emission of their paper: 1st, because they have not a sufficient specie capital to enable them to throw it into circulation; and 2ndly, because the public have not such a degree of confidence in it, as to render it useful as a general circulating medium for the state. *May 1.*

5. *Resolved*, That we most cordially agree, with the Franklin resolutions, that the conduct of the banks has, in a great degree, contributed to produce the present distress; but we view with anxiety, we contemplate with horror; we deprecate as madness, a resort to that very policy, as a remedy, which has produced so much distress, and so many evils, and which, instead of alleviating, must inevitably increase the evils that it pretends to remedy. *Unanimously.*

6. *Resolved*, That as citizens of Kentucky, we view with abhorrence the recommendation of measures tending to prostrate the character of our state; to tarnish its well earned fame; to make our state bank paper, which has hitherto supported an unblemished reputation, a reproach—the sport of brokers; the prey of speculators and shavers;—and we solemnly protest against the adoption of measures, which are calculated to destroy all confidence in our own circulating medium. *Unanimously.*

7. *Resolved*, That the rage for speculation, which has pervaded the country, and now threatens it with serious calamity originated in the towns, whence came also the clamour for an increase of banks, the fictitious value of property, the disregard of economy, and the unwise preference of foreign to domestic manufactures; and although the evil has in some measure infested the whole community, its consequences are likely to fall most heavily upon those with whom the cause originated. But greatly as we deplore the distress of any part of our fellow citizens, we are constrained to believe, that the out-cry for a remedy has taken its rise where the disease commenced, and is rather the voice of the speculating, than the substantial interests of the country. *Unanimously.*

8. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Mason county are willing and determined to listen to one lesson, taught them by direful experience, on the present subject. It is but a short time since they were told that the creation of forty or fifty new banks, would relieve the country from all pressure; that it would produce an increase of the actual wealth and commerce of the country; that every article, raised for exportation, would command an advanced price. These banks were chartered; have gone into operation; have issued their paper as a circulating medium of the country, to the exclusion, in a great measure, of all actual cash, and every thing else that was considered as an equivalent. What has been the result! The Franklin resolutions furnish at once the answer and the comment. *Unanimously.*

9. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the suspension of specie payments, by the banks, is a measure pregnant with the most alarming consequences, and one which they deprecate as attendant with evils of infinitely greater magnitude than any which we can possibly experience under the present state of things. *Unanimously.*

10. *Resolved*, That banks ought to be established upon a solid capital; and that when they suspend payment, or refuse to redeem their paper with gold and silver, they are no longer entitled to the confidence of the people. *Unanimously.*

11. *Resolved*, That an extraordinary convention of the legislature is not, in the opinion of this meeting, necessary. *Unanimously.*

12. *Resolved*, That this meeting most cordially concurs with that lately held in Franklin county in recommending, "that a prudent and rigid economy be observed; the consumption of foreign articles of luxury and manufactures diminished; home manufactures encouraged; the annual expenditures of individuals lessened

so as to enable them by industry and frugality to pay off old arrearages without accumulating new debts. *Unanimously.*

13. *Resolved*, That we invite the attention of the people of the different counties to these subjects, and earnestly recommend that the meetings for this purpose should be as numerous as possible; and we further recommend a call of general meetings in those counties where a few only have met, that the real sense of the people of Kentucky may be expressed. *Unanimously.*

14. *Resolved*, That we do not absolve the state bank and its branches, and the United States' bank and its branches, from being instrumental in causing the pressure complained of in the Franklin resolutions—for we have not forgotten that on a late occasion, the bank of Kentucky and its branches suspended specie payments in consequence of the enormous and unexpected demands of the U. S. bank and its branches. *May 1.*

15. *Resolved*, That Adam Beatty, John Chambers, Marshall Key, David V. Rannels, James A. Paxton, and Robert Taylor jun. be appointed a committee to correspond with the people, and corresponding committees of the other counties, on the subject of the foregoing resolutions. *Unanimously.*

ADAM BEATTY, Ch'm.
DAVID V. RANNELLS, Sec'y.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of Washington county, in Lebanon, on Saturday, the 28th of May, 1819, agreeably to previous notice, and in pursuance of the request of the corresponding committee appointed by the meeting in Frankfort, Thomas G. Harrison, was appointed chairman, and Allen S. Housley, secretary.

The resolutions of the meetings of Frankfort, Shelbyville and Georgetown, were read—some discussion took place, and after as deliberate a view as possible of the subjects under consideration, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, (as the opinion of this meeting) That the distress of the country is not so great, nor the embarrassment so general as is represented; that embarrassments do exist to a very considerable degree, there is no doubt, and it is to be lamented that an unjustifiable thirst for speculation, an unwarrantable degree of extravagance in living and dress, and other imprudent measures, have been too generally given into and indulged, which have involved many into difficulties—but, that the calling of an intermediate meeting of the legislature, and thereby incurring a large expense to the state for their relief, would be highly improper.

Resolved, That the suspension of specie payments by the banks, should not be sanctioned or encouraged, either by the people or legislature of Kentucky; that incorporated bodies, no more than individuals, possess the right to withhold their means or property from their creditors.

Resolved, That should the banks resort to the suspension of specie payments, it would be not only an act of injustice, but bad policy, as it would still farther to weaken public confidence in banking institutions, and even if it granted the relief desired at present, (which is thought doubtful) it would be an indulgence of extravagance and imprudence, and open an avenue for the emission of great quantities of spurious paper, which, in the end, would only increase our difficulties.

Resolved, That the most effectual method of correcting the errors of men generally, is, for them to bear the chastisements they bring upon themselves; that, if individuals or banks, have been extravagant in their engagements, they will perhaps be brought to experience their folly and profit thereby, and such examples may have a happy effect on others.

Resolved, That under the difficulties, now existing, all creditors ought, and it is hoped and expected they extend as much forbearance as possible, towards all honest debtors—Provided this is done, and necessary dispositions of property made, with the assistance of limited loans from banks, superfluous and needless expenses lopped off, and a course of industry and economy observed, all the evils now complained of would find a remedy in the course of a short time.

Resolved, That no real or substantial benefit results to society or the world, from any government, incorporated body, institution or individual, that does not strictly adhere to those principles, so far as they depart from them, so far they sink in the estimation of an intelligent world, and thus far prove a curse to themselves and society.

Resolved, That Edmund Rutter, Jas. Scotland, William Brown, Geo. Phillips and Henry P. Calhoun, Esqs. be appointed a committee to correspond with other committees, having in view similar objects.

THOMAS G. HARRISON, whm.
ALLEN S. HOUSLEY, sec.

At a meeting of the citizens of Green county, in the town of Greensburg, on Monday the 25th May, 1819, being the first day of the Green Circuit Court; Elias Barbee, James Murry, Liberty Green, Samuel Brents, Daniel Brown, Adam Campbell, Wm. T. Willis, Pleasant Sandridge, Daniel White, sen. and the Rev. John Howe, were appointed a committee, of whom James Allen was appointed chairman, and Richd. A. Buckner secretary, to take into consideration the means of remedying the general distress which is said to prevail on account of the scarcity of money, and to report to the people on Saturday the 29th inst. at the court house the result of their deliberations; at which last mentioned time

and place, the people again met, and the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

1st. *Resolved*, That it would be desirable, to ameliorate the condition of the country by legislative interference, if just and efficient remedies could be applied by the legislature; but that the suspension of specie payment by the banks, and an additional issue of paper by the same banks, would be in politics and unsafe, as its tendency would be to impair the credit of the paper and to defeat the very object intended to be obtained.

2d. *Resolved*, That the evils which are experienced at present, have partly arisen from extensive loans to individuals by the banks; by which speculators have been enabled to overwhelm the country with importations of foreign goods, to an amount far beyond our exportations, which is at all times injurious, and often ruinous to a country; and that to encourage an increase of loans would but aggravate instead of diminishing the evils of which we complain; that an additional source, to which the existing evils and embarrassments may be traced, originated in an indiscreet indulgence in extravagance and wild speculation, and that the only effectual remedy which can be applied, is a curtailment of such extravagance and an observance of frugality, industry and economy.

3rd. *Resolved*, That it is proper for the banks to loan prudently and in small sums; not to speculators upon borrowed capital, but to industrious farmers and mechanics, and to the prudent exporters of our own produce, having a particular regard to the application of the money, and whether it be to promote that honest industry which adds to the wealth of a country.

4th. *Resolved*, That it would be inexpedient to convene the legislature before the ordinary time appointed by law for that purpose; that it would be calculated to excite a delusive hope of redress, and would probably relax those exertions which are necessary to secure the contemplated object.

5th. *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the editors of the Argus, with a request to publish them in their paper, and that another copy be transmitted to the corresponding committee at Frankfort.

JAMES ALLEN, Chm.
RICH'D. A. BUCKNER, Sec'y.

The following are the resolutions adopted in Harrison county, after strenuous opposition.

1. *Resolved*, That having entire confidence in the directors of the Bank of Kentucky, with respect to the management of that institution, we apprehend no danger from an improper or extravagant emission of paper.

2. That in our opinions, the banks ought to postpone their calls and make reasonable issues of paper to relieve the present distresses of the country, and if it be necessary to enable them to do so, *Resolved*, that it is our opinion that the state banks ought temporarily to suspend specie payments.

3. *Resolved*, That we deem it unnecessary and inexpedient for the legislature to be convened sooner than its regular and lawful session.—*Guardian.*

Bardonia, June 2.

At a meeting of about one hundred of the citizens of this county, held at the Court House in Bardonia, on Saturday last, the Resolutions, adopted by the citizens of Franklin county, (taking into consideration the present embarrassed state of the finances of Kentucky) were unanimously rejected. A respectable minority were in favor of a part of the said resolutions, but taking them collectively were decidedly opposed to them.

There were a number of Resolutions adopted, but the meeting being so very limited, and they varying from the intention of the meeting, and from other causes it is not thought requisite to publish them.—*Rp.*

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS GAZETTE, MAY 24.

On Wednesday last, the 19th inst. a public dinner was given at Davis's Hotel, to that distinguished citizen Mr. HENRY CLAY, who had arrived in this city some few days previously. We have been favored with copies of the invitation by the committee appointed for that purpose, and Mr. C.'s answer, which, together with the toasts that were drunk on the occasion, we now lay before our readers.

(COPY.)

SIR—In testimony of the high regard entertained for you by your fellow citizens, as well as their just sense of your distinguished public services—the undersigned, (a committee appointed for the purpose) for and on behalf of a number of the citizens of New Orleans and its vicinity, request the pleasure of your company to a public dinner at Davis's hotel, on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

(Signed) J. Lewis,
Delachaise,
Henderson,
Mazureau,
Fortier,
J. H. Hawkins

Hon. H. Clay. May 18, 1819.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today, inviting me, in behalf of a number of the citizens of this city and its vicinity, to a public dinner, given on account of the favorable opinion which they are pleased to entertain of my public services. I accept, with much pleasure, the invitation; and I beg you and them to believe that I shall always retain the

most grateful recollection of this flattering proof of friendly regard, proceeding from a source so highly respectable.

I offer you, gentlemen, severally, assurances of the very great esteem with which I am, faithfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. Clay.
Messrs. Lewis, Delachaise, Henderson, Mazureau, Fortier, and Hawkins, committee, &c. &c.
New Orleans, May 18, 1819.

TOASTS.

1. *Our Country*—"The land of the free, the home of the brave."

2. *Our Washington*—"First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

3. *Our Franklin*—Consecrated his fame, consecrated be his memory.

4. *Thomas Jefferson and James Madison*—pioneers in the path to rational freedom, in my latest posterity appreciate its blessings.

5. *The President of the United States*—his virtues, talents and public services secure him the esteem and confidence of the American people.

6. *Our Army and our Navy*—Identified with the national glory and national gratitude.

7. *The Militia of the Union*—Their sacred rights as citizens are a sure guarantee for their gallantry as soldiers.

8. *The Heroes of '76*—They gave us a goodly heritage—we should hand it down unimpaired.

9. *General Andrew Jackson*—"Amongst the greatest captains of the age," his public services secure him all a grateful country can award.

10. *The Defenders of New Orleans*—Their cause was their country—sacred be the libations to their heroism.

11. *Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Louisiana*—Friends in the hour of danger—friends always.

12. *Our Guest, Henry Clay*—Firm in the cause of freedom, able in the councils of the nation—he is entitled to the nation's confidence.

Mr. CLAY rose amidst the cheers of the assembly, and said, "I do not know, Mr. President, if, in presuming to address a few words to the gentlemen here assembled, I shall not, in conforming to a usage in the state to which I belong, violate that which prevails here. If I do, I must seek an apology in your hearts, which will be able to estimate the feelings of mine, filled as it is with gratitude for the honor which has bro't me in your presence."

My visit to this state has no public object, but has been made from private considerations solely. It has been undertaken from a wish long entertained again to see some highly esteemed relations and friends, from some of whom I have been separated for years, and to gratify a desire to trace the noble stream which adorns and fertilizes and enriches your fine country.

The honorable notice you have been pleased to take of me was most unexpected.

If there be any part of my public conduct which can be supposed to merit the sentiment just drunk, and for which I pray you to accept my most profound acknowledgments, it was, perhaps, my humble participation in the negotiation which terminated the late war. Our country certainly wanted peace; and the causes of the war had moreover expired by occurrences in Europe. It was the duty of the American negotiators to act in reference to the actual state of things. Their merit, if they had any, was of a negative kind. It consisted in repelling, I hope with sufficient firmness and dignity, the extravagant demands set up by the other party. But to make the peace of Ghent acceptable, an event was wanting which should efface the sad recollection of the disastrous scene at Washington; an event which should manifest to the nations, that whilst we were ahead of them in the excellency of our free institutions, we were not behind them in determined valor and skill to defend these institutions, our firesides and our altars. An event, finally, which should proclaim to the world, that our hardy and undisciplined sons, fighting in the noble cause of their country, were equal, if not superior to the conquering legions of Europe. You, brave Louisianians! aided by the patriotic men from Tennessee and Kentucky, and led on by the gallant Jackson, furnished this glorious event on the ever memorable 8th January. That illustrious day left the acceptance of the peace, which would otherwise have been cold and cheerless, without a regret, without mortification. And we now enjoy in the happy understanding which exists, and which I hope will long continue, with our late enemy, the fruits of your victory.

New Orleans, destined by the undisputed branches of trade which it must enjoy, by the immense concentration of riches which must here take place, whatever diversity of opinion may exist as to the other branches, to be the first city in the American republic in commercial importance, has the proud pre-eminence of being the first also in the roll of fame.

I shall quit your state, gentlemen, carrying with me the conviction that its population, whether Creole, American or European, is surpassed by that of no state of the Union in all the qualities of liberal, enlightened, and good citizens. And I shall also carry with me determination, whether in public or private life, to support, by the utmost of my humble exertions, the interest of your state.

If I were not impelled in this course by the intimate connexion between your prosperity and that of the section of the country to which I belong, I should derive abundant motive in being so urged from the hospitality, the urbanity and the honorable manner with which you have received me.

Commodore Perry passed through New York, on the 22d inst. on his way to Washington, having received orders, it is said, to proceed to sea immediately, in the John Adams, now at Annapolis. Destination unknown.

Savannah, May 14.

HAIL STORM.

We learn from a gentleman, who arrived in the western Stage last evening, that on Monday last a destructive hail storm passed through the county of Hancock, destroying the crops of corn, cotton and wheat, in its progress. The hail is said to have been 4 inches in circumference. Wherever it passed it left great violence not a vestige of the growing crop of corn or cotton remains.

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82. May a mutual sense of justice and magnanimity perpetuate our honorable and peaceful relations with foreign powers.

14. *Our neighbors of South America*—May our temples of freedom be to them pillars of light.

15. *Internal Improvements*—They are entitled to the peculiar care of the American statesman.

16. *Agriculture and Manufactures*—Their prosperity the sure foundation of national independence.

17. *Governor Vellier, our present chief magistrate*—His just and impartial administration guarantees a retirement from office as honorable as his course is useful.

18. *Mr. Calhoun, our secretary of war*—His talents seem commensurate with every station—his protections to our borders guarantees protection to all.

19. *The Fair Daughters of Columbia*—May they seek what they will ever find—protection in the bosoms of the brave.

NOBLE & MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE.

Under this head, the Vermont Journal announces, that an institution entitled "Scientific, Literary and Military Academy," is about to be established at Norwich, Vermont, under the superintendence of Capt. ALDEN PARTRIDGE, late of the U. S. corps of Engineers, and late principal of the Military Academy at West Point. The building to be erected for the use of this seminary is to be of brick, handsomely finished, and is to be sufficiently spacious to afford excellent accommodations for 160 students.

It is stated that a complete course of education at this Academy will embrace the following branches:—The Latin, Greek and English languages, Arithmetic, the construction and use of Logarithms, a course of Algebra complete, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Planometry, Stereometry, Mensuration of heights and distances by Trigonometry, Practical Geometry generally, including particularly, Surveying and Levelling Conic Sections, the use of the Barometer with its application to measuring the altitudes of mountains and other eminences, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, the elements of Chemistry and Electricity, Pneumatics, Optics, Astronomy, Navigation, Geography, including the use of maps and the globes, History, Ethics, the Elements of Natural and Political Law, Permanent and Field Fortification, Field Engineering; generally, the construction of Marine Batteries, Artillery duty including the principles of Gunnery, a complete course of Military Tactics, the attack and defence of fortified places, Cartametry, Ancient Fortification, the ancient modes of attacking and defending fortified places, the ancient tactics, particularly those of the Greeks and Romans, embracing a description of the organization and description of those two celebrated Military Corps the Phalanx and Legion, civil Engineering, including the construction of roads and canals, lock bridges &c. Architecture.

In addition to the foregoing, the students will be regularly and correctly instructed in the elementary school of the Soldier, and also in those of the Company and Battalion; they will likewise be taught the regular formation of Military Parades, the turning off, mounting and relieving Guards and Sentinels, the duties of Sentinels, the duties of Officers of the Guard, Officers of the day and Adjutants, the making out correctly the different descriptions of Military Reports; in fine, all the duties incident to the field or garrison. The military exercises will be so arranged as not to occupy any of the time that would otherwise be devoted to study; they will be attended to at those hours of the day, which are generally passed by students in idleness or devoted to useless amusements, for which they will be made a pleasing and healthful substitute.

The following toast (amongst others) was drunk at the public dinner recently given to the President at Savannah:

By John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War—"The freedom of the Press, and the responsibility of Public Agents—The sure foundation of the noble fabric of American Liberty."

A late number of the London New Monthly Magazine, mentions that—in Sanda, one of the Orkney Isles, the sand has lately been blown away to the depth of nearly 20 feet, and has discovered the remains of buildings of a remote antiquity, enclosed by stone walls nearly half a mile in extent; some of the houses are very large, and rooted with stones of prodigious size. There are circular tumuli, each containing three graves, none of which are more than four feet six inches in length.

Boston, May 21.

We understand Mr. Bayot, the British ambassador, approving of a new invention by Mr. Perkins, late of Newburyport, applicable to the making of bank bills, has agreed with him to visit England, with six assistants, to put his system in operation for the Bank of England. If this plan is successful in rendering counterfeit bills impossible, it will destroy a powerful temptation to crime, save hundreds of lives, and thousands of pounds annually to the bank and individuals.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Norfolk Herald of May 24.
FROM GIBRALTAR.

We learn from Gibraltar, that orders have been issued by the Spanish authorities, for a hot impressment in all ports upon the coast of the Mediterranean, to obtain sailors to man the ships which are to convey the grand expedition to Buenos Ayres, and is expected every day to be enforced in Cadiz and other ports in that quarter. It is believed that this measure will not be very well relished by the poor sailors, when a more civil way of procuring officers meets with the most marked opposition. We are informed from the most unquestionable authority, that no less than six different commanders have been ordered to the San Tolmo, 74, one of the ships intended to accompany the expedition, and that all of them refused to act. The plea for this refusal is, not from any fear of the Patriots, but a belief that their own men are not to be trusted, and that all confidence in the fidelity and loyalty of those who are destined for South America, is lost—"The King," say they, "is losing his power, and we our honour."

Extensive purchases of provisions were making at Gibraltar, by the last accounts, for the use of the expedition preparing at Cadiz, and much wit and wisdom is said to have been displayed by the Spanish government to raise money, upon a pledge of payment on the arrival of the Africa, 74, and Sabina Frigate, which are expected from Vera Cruz with millions! Until these ships arrive, but little can be done towards the completion of the expedition. In the mean time we were told, that the impudent Patriot privateers are daily peeping into the harbour of Cadiz. A Buenos Ayrean privateer of 22 guns, was cruising off Cadiz about the middle of March, occasionally taking a "bird's eye view" of the bay, to learn the progress of the expedition, and intercepting vessels in the very teeth of the batteries. A strong reinforcement of those troublesome customers was soon expected, when the tranquility of the waters of the Mediterranean will no doubt be disturbed, than which nothing could be more practicable, and nothing better calculated to the "business and bosoms" of the Spaniards, the wretched situation of their affairs.

We further learn that Mr. Wm. D. Robinson, (whose release from confinement in Cadiz on his parole, we announced a few days ago,) has made his escape from that place and arrived at Gibraltar. It appears that as soon as Mr. Erving knew of his arrival at Cadiz, he immediately commenced a negotiation with the Marquis de Yrujo for Mr. R.'s release from captivity; and through the intercession of the American Consul at Cadiz, the Governor was prevailed upon not to remove his prisoner from Cadiz, until further orders from Madrid—meanwhile Mr. R. obtained a personal interview with the governor, with whom his eloquence prevailed so far as to obtain for himself the indulgence of a parole. On the 14th of March he was secretly informed that orders were received from Madrid, severely reprimanding the governor for his generosity to Mr. R. and commanding him to put into immediate execution the order before confided to him, directing the prisoner to be sent to Cádiz; he was further informed that the town Adjutant with a guard was then in pursuit of him. The recollection of his 30 months of the severest hardships of captivity rushed upon his mind and determined him to fly from his parole. He effected his escape on the same day, in a vessel lying in Cadiz bay, the captain of which, with a benevolence of heart which does himself infinite honour, set sail immediately, against a head wind; and thus Mr. Robinson bade adieu to Spanish castles, jails and dungeons, to inhale once more the wholesome air of his own native land of liberty.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

New York, May 26.

Capt. Williams, of the ship Scine, arrived last evening in 42 days from Cadiz, informs us, that the Grand Expedition was about to get away in all the month of September. They had in Cadiz about 15,000 troops. Mr. Sugo, a passenger in the Scine, is the bearer of dispatches for the Spanish Minister. Capt. Williams has also dispatches for government, from Mr. Erving, our minister at the court of Madrid.

By the Hippomenes, arrived at New York from Curacao, information has been received that on the 8th ult eight men of war, conveying a number of merchant vessels, that were from Porto Cabello, sailed, as was supposed, for the relief of Cumana. It was reported that the royalists had beaten the patriots at La Guaya and Porto Cabello, with the loss of 200 to 250 in killed and prisoners. Gen. Morillo was at Achaqua, on board the brig Hero, with his staff, having with him the Monarch of 18 guns, and some smaller vessels—in all a body of 600 men.—*Boston Pat.*

In a London paper, we notice the following short but important paragraph:—"Some idea of the importance of the freedom of the provinces of South America, to the commerce of Great Britain, may be formed from this fact, that nearly every ship now loading in the London Docks, is bound for Buenos Ayres.—*Dem. Press.*"

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the brig New Jersey, Capt. Reeves, 15 days from Havana, we learn that the report of the cession of Cuba to the British, is not correct. The passengers who came in the brig, say, that Sir Home Popham only touched at Havana, on his way from Jamaica, and that he sailed with his squadron for England, on the 1st of May.—*N. Y. paper.*

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

SPANISH CLAIMS.

The National Intelligencer of the 26th ult. in defending the late treaty with Spain, against some remarks in the Boston Centinel, commits, in our humble opinion, an egregious error, in saying that some of the largest of the Florida grants are located in part of the late province of Louisiana. There are many concessions made by Spain to individuals in Louisiana, previous to its retrocession to Florida. But all those grants designated the country in which the lands were to be laid. It would be strange indeed, if a concession by the crown of Spain for a parcel of land in East or West Florida, should be surveyed by the concede in the state of Louisiana, or in the territories of Missouri or Arkansas.

Of the validity of the Florida grants we know nothing—but we should not be at all surprised if many of them were made void. Because to other grants in Missouri and Arkansas great hostility has been displayed by government.

COUNTY MEETING.

The meeting of Mercer county on Monday last, negatived the Frankfort resolutions. It is unaccountable, that notwithstanding one section of the county was in favor of them, yet the citizens did not vote. We know no other reason, than a desire not to be found in the minority.

MAILS.

The Kentucky Gazette is printed and mailed on Friday, and does not reach Harrodsburg until the Wednesday following. Where is the fault?

We are highly gratified in finding that the Officers of the Volunteer and other militia companies of Lexington are taking so lively an interest in instructing and inuring the young soldiers under their command. The adoption of their plan meets the approbation of the public, in general; it will be the means of promoting health, by the exercise, and of obtaining the information which every Kentuckian wishes to possess in relation to the important art of war and of defence. The distinguished and experienced officer who gladly accepted the invitation, to instruct the troops, is admirably calculated to give the information required.

The members of the other companies of the town are requested to attend without distinction.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED,

Greenville Springs, June 1.

"The celebrated medical water of this place is now so generally known, that nothing is necessary to be said in its praise. The prepared state of accommodations for visitors wears a happier aspect than has ever yet been known. I have been struck with the great contrast since my arrival here, to the appearance presented in 1811. Every thing is commodious—every thing is neat."

"Mr. JONAS HANNA is the present proprietor, and superintends personally the establishment. Under the auspices of himself and family, every facility to rational comfort will be given—and, I hazard nothing in saying, the table is unexceptionably good."

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS, Nothing short of the present arid aspect of the times could induce another "Old Resident" to offer you his opinions and advice through the medium of a public newspaper.

After a long, and, as my conscience tells me, a faithful public service, I had retired to the walks of private life with the hope and expectation of thence reviewing with silent satisfaction the happiness and prosperity of that country whose infancy I have watched with most parental fondness and solicitude. Alas! I have seen, one by one my old companions and associates, unnoticed and almost unregretted by the busy world, step into the silent tomb, and while my own grey hairs have long since warned me to be ready for the same event, my old fond heart still clings with youthful ardour to my fellow men and bids me not desert them in this hour of difficulty. I too was here, when "not a stick was cut amiss," in all this rich and thickly settled country, when common danger formed a bond of union, which interest could not sever: The wild fruits of the earth, the deer, the bear and buffalo were our food: The canopy of heaven our only covering: We were healthy vigorous and happy. The savage foe was made to feel our prowess; our best hearts blood was spilt to gain this land for you.

But then we had not half a hundred banks, we had no foreign luxuries, no cashing speculators, no debts abroad, no replevin—no commutation laws, no desperate statesmen to make or advocate them; we lived within our income, made our own cloaths, toiled for our food and eat it when it was earned; we did not then roll in our carriages, keep costly plate, drink wine and live luxuriously every day, or wear fine cloaths at others cost; what we had, or what we eat or drank, or wore, little or indifferent as it was, belonged to us, and it satisfied the calls of nature.

I have lived to see this country, gradually improved and cultivated, towns and villages rising into notice and importance, where, but a few years since,

rainbrakes and forests covered the earth. For a time, labour was thought honourable industry, economy, prosperity and happiness went hand in hand together, our children were hardy, robust and brave. Alas! those times have passed away; idleness, extravagance and speculation is now the order of the day, luxury has gained a foot-hold, the East and the West, the islands of the sea and the uttermost ends of the earth, can scarce supply her fickle appetite. Yes, fellow citizens, we are "invaded by a foreign foe" but treat on was in the household ere he gained admittance; I have seen the farmer quit his plough, the blacksmith his anvil, the tailor his needle, the shoemaker his awl; I have beheld merchants made of clodpoles, mechanics turned speculators swindlers called gentlemen, and spendthrifts become legislators; ere I heard of pressure in the country. These are truths, truths too which speak a voice of thunder to us at the present time. How is the evil to be remedied? Can you do it by encumbering your debts to the banks to pay off other creditors, as some recommend; has not this many headed monster already destroyed or curtailed sufficiently your comforts, your fortunes and your liberty? Is there not now, enough of base depreciated paper on our hands, without a special capital to redeem it? Shall we do it by protecting the idle, the thoughtless, the imprudent and the dissipated in their career of folly and extravagance? Shall he, who would, for the sake of possible gain incur debts beyond his means to pay, be suffered to enjoy his property while the family of his honest creditor is starving? merely because if you take it from him he might (to use the language of a late newspaper writer) "languish, take to drink and die a miserable death," or "what is still worse, cover his property with false oaths?" What! are these the men whom the honest citizens of this free commonwealth are called upon to protect, in whose favor they must "act with promptitude and firmness," for whom they must "have more money," or "stop the process of law" exert their sovereign power and put down the officers of government, and in a word reduce this "fair fabric of freedom and of laws to one unwieldy mass of chaos, corruption and confusion?"

We are told that "if you force the banks to stop specie payments," they can issue more paper and that "then the mechanic can sell his work, the merchant his goods, and the farmer his produce. Sell our labour and our produce and for what? for specie? or its proper representative?"

No, for spurious paper; for notes on broken banks, not worth the having; rely on it the evil cannot thus be remedied. We do not want such stuff, we had rather keep our work and produce; we can cultivate the soil and make enough to eat and wear, without such wild and desperate means to aid us. We will say to the idle, the dissipated and imprudent,

"Home and be humble, study to retrench
Discharge the lazy vermin of thy hall,
"Those pagans of thy folly,
And "Reduce the glittering trappings" of extravagance.

We will "set our faces like brass or steel against that spirit of pride," ambition and avarice, which has involved us in such difficulties; we will tell the vain and avaricious speculators, go and enjoy your ideal mines of wealth." If successful, you would not have given us half your gains, and if you fail we will tell you fall alone.

I call on every honest citizen of this commonwealth to rise up in opposition to such measures to exert all their faculties, to save the country and its constitution,—the first from utter ruin, he other, direct or indirect violation.—If the banks are not to pay specie for their notes when demanded, if the prudent and industrious creditor is to lose his debt or be compelled to take property in lieu of it, which he does not want and cannot use, if *replevin laws* are to be passed, impairing the validity of contracts, and working the ultimate ruin even of the creditor himself by accumulating cost on costs. Our rights are but a summer dream, and the constitution of the country indeed a "rope of sand." But such policy must not prevail. We are the Sampson of this land, its strength and support. Let us but rise in our own might and these pigmy, speculating statesmen cannot resist us.

Fellow citizens, for this time I have done; if health and time permit, you shall hear from me again, I have much at stake, my children and my children's children are among you; I feel for their prosperity and happiness, and while I live, if necessary I must admonish you and them. My age and long experience I trust, will always claim at least respect. be on your guard, you are speedily to be attacked by a strong enemy, if you slumber on your posts, your rights, your liberties are gone.

I am, fellow citizens, your sincere friend.

AN OLD FARMER.

FIRE.—Hyde Park House on Long Island, occupied by Mr. Wm. Cobbett, was burnt to the ground last Thursday. The following extract of a letter from him gives the particulars.

"N. Y. Com. Jlv.
"The house is burnt down. Some of our furniture destroyed. Our clothes generally saved. Bedsteads and bedding generally destroyed. All the books and papers saved. All the seeds saved, except some few. No person hurt. The fire broke out in the roof, about four o'clock in the afternoon, from a crack in the chimney where the fire got through. Just in the same way that Hyde Park House was destroyed in the year 1773. I was at Flushing. The men all out in the fields at work.—Mrs. Churcher first saw the fire blazing on the roof, as she was going from the back house. I got home about 7 o'clock I need not say that our neighbours have been very kind."

The *Velocipede* of which, we give a cut below, is now in use in most of the eastern cities, and affords considerable amusement; it has not yet been introduced in the western country, but we understand that a gentleman of this town, is about to build one, which will be well received by the public.

We are very glad that this gentleman has taken this machine in hands so soon, and hope he may profit by his willingness to gratify the curiosity of many of our citizens, in presenting them with this truly novel *inanimate animal*.



THE VELOCIPEDE, OR SWIFT WALKER.

This truly original machine was the invention of Baron Charles de Drais, master of the woods and forests of H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Baden. The account given of it by the inventor of its nature and properties—is

1. That on a well maintained post-road, it will travel up hill as fast as an active man can walk.
2. On a plain, even after a heavy rain it will go six or seven miles an hour, which is as swift as a courier.
3. When the roads are dry and firm, it runs on a plain at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour, which is equal to a horse's gallop.
4. On a descent, it equals a horse at full speed.

Its theory is founded on the application of a wheel to the action of a man in walking. With respect to the economy of power, this invention may be compared to that very ancient one of carriages. As a horse draws, in a well constructed carriage, both the carriage and it load much easier than he could carry the load alone on his back; so as man conducts, by means of the *Velocipede*, his body easier than if he had his whole weight to support on his feet. It is equally incontestible, that the *Velocipede*, as it makes put one impression, or run, may always be directed on the best part of a road. On a hard road, the rapidity of the *Velocipede* resembles that of an expert skater; as the principles of the two motions are the same. In truth, it runs a considerable distance while the rider is inactive, and with the same rapidity as when his feet are in motion; and, in a descent, it will beat the best horses in a great distance, without being exposed to the risk incidental to them, and it is guided by the mere gradual motion of the fingers, and may be instantly stopped by the feet.

It consists of two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a perch, on which a saddle is placed, for the seat of the traveller. The front wheel is made to turn on a pivot, and is guided in a manner as a Bath chair. On a cushion in front, the fore arm is rested; and by this means the instrument and the traveller are kept in equilibrium.

ITS MANAGEMENT.

The traveller having placed himself in the position represented in the cut, his elbows extended, and his body inclined a little forward, must place his arms on the cushion, and preserve his equilibrium by pressing lightly on that side which appears to be rising. The rudder (if it may be called) must be held by both hands, which are not to rest on the cushion, that they may be at full liberty, as they are essential to the conduct of the machine as the arms are to the maintenance of the balance of it (attention will soon produce sufficient dexterity for this purpose) then, placing the feet lightly on the ground, long but very slow steps are to be taken, in a right line, at first; taking care to avoid turning the toes out, lest the heels should come in contact with the hind wheel. It is only after having acquired dexterity in the equilibrium and direction of the *Velocipede*, that the attempt to increase the motion of the feet, or to keep them elevated while it is in rapid motion ought to be attempted.

The saddle may be raised or lowered, as well as the cushion at pleasure; and thus suited to the height of various persons.

EMIGRANTS.

During the past week two vessels arrived at St. Andrews, having on board about 600 of the sons & daughters of Erin, from 6 days to 75 years old. We learn from one of them, a very intelligent gentleman, that the number of emigrants from Ireland to this country the present year, will greatly exceed that of any former year.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

DARTEN, GEO. MAY 17.

We have conversed with three intelligent gentlemen who left St. Augustine on the 10th inst. and understand that most of the inhabitants are desirous to remove, as quick as possible, to Cuba—but, as few purchasers are willing to give the prices asked for landed property, the greater number will become American citizens. None are opposed so much to the cession as the renegade Americans who have there found an asylum from their country's offended laws, while many of the Spaniards only regret the event inasmuch as it separates them, should

they remain, from the present government, who is deservedly revered, and furnishes a striking contrast to the cruelty, arrogance, ignorance, and depraved habits which too frequently characterize the officers of Spain. Excepting the outlaws, the Americans in the province are anxiously awaiting the delivery of the province to the United States, when they will participate in the blessings of a free government and equitable laws, which, though Governor Coppinger used his utmost exertions to prevent grievances, they cannot be said at present to enjoy. There is little or no business transacted there now, money being so scarce that five hundred dollars worth of goods would glut the market. Not a syllable had been heard there of the cession of Cuba to England.—Gazette.

We have received advices from Rio Janeiro of 11th March, which state, that that place is completely glutted with American produce, that the harbour was crowded with vessels loaded with grain, &c.; that no sales could be effected. Upwards of 400,000 bushels of wheat afloat.—Gaz.

Morning Drills.

We are requested to give Notice to the members of the "LEXINGTON INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY" Company, and all others wishing to join the MORNING DRILLS, that they are requested to meet at their Arsenal, on Cheap side, on MONDAY morning next, the 14th inst. at 5 o'clock. Col. J. M. McCOLLA will act as Instructor.

Married.

In this county, on Wednesday evening the 2d inst. Daniel Breck, esp. of Richmond, Ky. to Miss Jane B. Todd, of this county.
On Thursday evening the 3d inst. Mr. Samuel Thompson, merchant of this place, to Miss Margaret P. Wooley.
In Logan county, Mr. John Gorin, to Miss Eliza Wilson; Mr. Burgess Gilbert, to Miss Louisa Turner.
In Shelbyville, Mr. David McIlwain, to Miss Susan Allen.

Died.

At his residence in Mercer county, on Salt River, on the 28th of May, 1819, col. GEORGE McAVAY in the 43d year of his age, after a painful illness of about four weeks.
In Woodford county, on Sunday last, Miss ANNETH MADISON, daughter of the late Gov. Madison.

AUCTION.

On Saturday the 12th inst. (TO-MORROW) WILL BE SOLD, All the Household Furniture, Of Mr. J. B. COOKE,

Also, the STOCK IN TRADE, of Mrs. Cooke, consisting of a variety of

Millinery Haberdashery, &c. &c.

Terms of sale—90 days for all sums over 10 dollars. Approved negotiable paper. Sale to commence on the premises, at 9 o'clock, precisely.

GEO. W. MORTON, D. SMITH, CHARLES EDWARDS, Aucrs.

June 11, 1819.

CLOCKS & WATCHES

Of every description, carefully repaired and warranted to perform.

BY S. BRADFORD,

Opposite the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank. Lexington, June 10.—24tf

PRACTISING BALL,

ON SATURDAY NEXT 12th INSTANT, THE subscriber respectfully informs the

Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that a Practising Ball will take place on Saturday next, at 7 o'clock, at his Ball Room on Short-street—then on every other Saturday during the quarter. Ladies are respectfully invited.

H. GUIBERT.

June 10, 1819.

N. B. Gentlemen's tickets to be had at the doors.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, Between 11 and 12 years of age.

Apply to the printer.

June 11, 1819.—24-St.

White Flint Glass Works,

Wellburg, Brooke County, Va.

THE company that formerly carried on the GLASS WORKS of this place, having declined the business last November, we have taken the works, and now have them in blast, prepared to fill any orders in the

White Flint & Green Hollow Glass line.

We will attend particularly to the blowers, and have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and each size uniformly the same, of the very best quality, and always at the lowest Pittsburgh prices, to customers on a liberal credit. Any orders sent to the Commission Merchants of Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and sent to Wheeling or otherwise, as may be directed, and all orders directed to the subscribers per mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to—also, forwarded agreeably to directions, by water or land, without any charge for forwarding.

We will at almost all times barter or exchange Glass for any articles of the country, that is usually sent to this port for sale—particularly those of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri. Any persons having articles that they suppose would suit us, and wish to barter, will please make their propositions per mail, and we pledge ourselves to answer without delay.

JOHN J. JACOB & CO.

May 14, 1819.—24-3m.

"The editors of the Louisville Herald, Wheeling, Cincinnati and Lexington papers, will insert the above advertisement 3 months, and forward their accounts to the firm for payment."

Notice.

THE executor and executrix of the estate of CHARLES MASON, decd. inform the public, that the affairs of said estate are about to be closed, and the Negroes set at liberty; therefore, all persons having just claims against the estate, are requested to forward their accounts immediately, proven as the law requires. This notice is inserted with a view that no accounts may be presented after the property is out of our hands.

JOHN HUGGEE, Admr.

POLLY MASON, Adm'x.

Now Polly Williams.

June 10, 1819.—24-3f

NEW GOODS.

Arcambal & Nouvel,

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their Store on Main-street, fronting the Old Market place,

A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer Goods.

CONSISTING OF
Elegant spriged & Plain CANTON CRAPES, Black and assorted colors,
Superb Thread Laces and Edgings
Lace Shawls and Veils, black and White
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and three colored Merino
Shawls, assorted colors
Prunelle and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Lace Pinnies and Embroidered Trimmings
Best quality black Double Leventine and Floreces

Do. do. Luteastering and Mantua
Do. Bombazens and Bombazetts
Figured Levantines and Satins
6-4 black and white Silk Lace and 4-4 Crapes
Plain and figured Ribbons and Gauzes
Figured and plain Jacksonett, Book, Mull and Leno Muslin
Cambric and 6-4 Carlisle Gingham
Pink cross-barred and Jacquett Shawls
Black and white Silk and Cotton Hose,
Corded Velvet and Velveteen
London Superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES

Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets
Stripe Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres
Super white and printed Marseilles and other Vestings
Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Russia, Bird-eye and Damask Diapers
Linen and cotton Cheeks
Light and Dark Calicoes
Furniture and Cambric Dimities
Black and cross-barred Silk Handkerchiefs
Company Flag and Bandanna do.
Silk, Cotton and Worsted 1-2 Hops
Buck-skin, Dog-skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk
Gloves

Linen Cambric and Marking Canvas
Domestic Clip Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Tick, Sheetting, Shirting, Chambrays, Stripes, Plaids, Furniture checks, corded Jeans, Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.

ALSO,
4th Proof French Brandy, Of a superior
L. P. Madeira Wine, quality and for
Old Port Wine, sale by the bar-
Old Jamaica Spirits, rel or quarter.
Whisky,

Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, &c. prime
Muscated Raisins, Peppery, Spice &c.
Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitchers, Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basons and Bwrs &c.

And a General Assortment of
Hard Ware & Paper Hangings.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices. Lexington, June 11, 1819.—24tf

CORN FOR SALE.

P. C. S. BARBOUR,

Living five miles from Lexington on the road to Versailles, has for sale about

100 Barrels of Corn.

June 10, 1819.—24-3f

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on the third day of June, 1819, the following ordinances were introduced, and passed the first reading, to wit:

BE IT ORDAINED, That any person who shall wilfully cut down, bark or injure, or hitch any horse, to any tree, or box attached thereto, to plant around the public square, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, and appropriated according to existing by-laws.

Whereas many inconveniences have arisen to the citizens in common, from the firing of guns, pistols and other fire arms, for remedy whereof,

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington, That the bounds and limits of the in-lots of the said town, shall hereafter be deemed and taken to commence at the house of James Jaggins, where he now resides, to include the same, from thence to the house of John Brand, his present residence on Line-stone-street, to include the same, thence to the Roman Chapel, to include the same; from thence to the late residence of Robert McGowan, Sen. near the east end of Main-street, to include the same; from thence to John Pope's house, where William Smith now lives, to include the same; from thence to the Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co. to include the same; from thence to the stone house of Richard Higgins, the late residence of Robt. Patterson, to include the same; from thence to the late residence of A. Bliss, to include the same; from thence to the house of Matthew Alder, Esq. his residence, to include the same, from thence to the beginning, upon a straight line from each of the above places to the other, together with all streets and lots included within the above described bounds, and all the buildings binding thereon.

Be it further enacted, That no person, except watchmen, in discharge of their duties, shall fire a gun, pistol, or other fire-arms, except in defence of life or property, within the limits aforesaid, under the penalty of three dollars for every such offence.

A copy. Attest,

24-3f H. B. SMITH, clerk.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber's farm, 4 miles South of Georgetown, Scott county, on Monday night last, a DARK BAY HORSE, 10 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, a blaze face, has a scar or dent in his forehead about the height of a dollar, one or two white feet, has the marks of being worked, trots and canters tolerable well, but paces indifferently. Any person that will deliver said horse to me in Lexington, or to Mr. Yates at the said farm, or will give information so that I get him shall be well rewarded for their trouble, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

PHILIP BRADLEY.

Lexington, June 5, 1819.—24-3f

10 Dollars Reward,

Will be paid by the subscriber, on conviction of the thief for stealing a SIGN BOARD of Mrs. Saunders' Removal, from the window of the house lately occupied by her on Main-street.

A. SAUNDERS.

June 4.—23-3

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton,

Has just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of

Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw BONNETS;

LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street.

Lexington, 3d June, 1819.—23tf

Alexr. Parker & Son,

Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their Spring Assortment,

East India China Tea & Coffee Cups

The best COFFEE, FRENCH BRANDY, BOTTLED CLOTHS, &c.

Which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

25-3f Lexington, June 4, 1819.

New Commission Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A

Commission Warehouse,

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

UNDER THE FIRM OF

WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by WM. D. DUNCAN, a young man who has been in our employment for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, ability and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage; and at the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorized to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for the same.

CROMWELL, DOBBIN & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819.—21-14f

Elijah Morton,

Of Lexington, Kentucky,

HAS ASSOCIATED HIMSELF WITH WM. D. DEWITT, LATE OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PURPOSE OF

TRANSACTING

Commission Business in New Orleans,

Under the firm of

William B. Dewitt & Co.

THEY respectfully solicit a portion of the Western Consignments. The business will be conducted more particularly under the personal attention of Mr. Dewitt, any gentleman by enquiring in Lexington, Ky. or New-York of Mr. Dewitt's acquaintances, will receive the most satisfactory assurances of his high standing as a man of integrity, assiduity and correct commercial information.

References for the State of Kentucky.

James Morrison, } Lexington.
Charles Watkins, }
John W. Hunt, }

May 25.—23tf

Rich Jewelry, Silver-Work, Watches &c.

S. BRADFORD.

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has just opened (opposite the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank) an elegant assortment of

Rich Jewelry,

CONSISTING OF

Fine Pearl, Paste, Jet and Emerald Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gold, Amulet and Jet Necklaces, Toilette Boxes and Ridelices, of superior quality to any former importations

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine and Common Gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys

Gentlemen's Steel do. do. do.
Hairs—An Elegant Assortment of Silver Watches, Gilt Salt-Stands, &c.

SILVER WORK.

Of every description, Manufactured on the shortest notice, and warranted not inferior to any heretofore made in the Western country.

Orders from a distance for any description of Silver Work

